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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.80.

August 21, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79. 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 91 " 81

(ESTABLISHED 1881)
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August 21, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78. 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 94 " 72

S026 日五十七

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1918.

三月廿一號香港英語報

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS STILL MOVING BACK.

ALLIES GAIN HIGH GROUND.

Signs of Retirement in the Scarpe Valley

London, August 19.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on August 19, states:—General Mangin's attack, made after a short artillery preparation, took the enemy again by surprise. He was holding the line weakly without reserves within call. We gained useful ground overlooking a deep wooded ravine running south-east from Nampcel to Montvion Vingre whereby the Germans brought up troops unobserved. The enemy must now withdraw all but those on the immediate fighting line behind the plateau on his side of the valley.

Enemy Positions Threatened.

London, August 19.

Reuter's learns that General Mangin's attack has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Practically all the objectives were attained. General Mangin now holds all the high ground commanding the Oise Valley from the south and threatens the enemy positions in the direction of the Aisne. Any further French advance between the Aisne and the Oise would have disastrous possibilities for the enemy, who, realising the danger, is counter-attacking locally. Between the Liseigny massif and the Oise fighting continues. French progress continues. Le Hamel, a mile and a half north of Ribecourt, has been captured, constituting an advance of a mile and three-quarters.

Germans Still Moving Back.

London, August 19.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 19th instant, states:—From the North of Héberton to the south of Albert the Germans continue slowly and methodically to move back. There are now signs of a retirement in the Scarpe Valley, where our patrols have established contact with the enemy on both banks of the river. We have progressed with the enemy on the south side. Prisoners state that the object of the withdrawal is to take up improved positions before the winter and to conserve man-power by shortening the line and occupying more favourable ground. Nevertheless the withdrawal means a renunciation of the offensive and an admission of a loss of initiative.

In a document which was captured General Ludendorff bemoans the shortage of horses. He says: "We must take care of our horses, as they cannot be replaced. The men must thoroughly understand that this is necessary in order to continue the war until victory is reached." The shortage is so serious that officers' mounts have been ruthlessly requisitioned. The attack on Oudeterne ridge on the 18th inst. was more successful than was at first believed. We captured 689 prisoners, including twenty officers, many of which were Poles. The remainder were typical Saxons. We established an entire domination of the ridge with wide observation over the adjoining territory. The enemy is no longer able to watch us except from balloons.

An Enemy Communiqué.

London, August 19.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed British attacks between Meteren and Merris. We advanced our lines at Lonsdale, north of the Acre. An Australian attack at Hellerville broke down. The enemy penetrated the western part of Beauvais, and we withdrew to the eastern edge of the village. An enemy assault between Carepart and south-west of Nouvron broke down after a bitter struggle lasting many hours.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The Number Needed for Victory.

London, August 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that General March has informed representatives of the Military Committee that eighty American Divisions of 45,000 men each should be able successfully to conclude the war. He said the American Army on August 1 exceeded three million men. It had been planned to send a quarter of a million to France monthly, and it was hoped to increase the number in the spring.

BRITISH AERIAL ATTACK.

London, August 19.

The Air Ministry announces:—On the night of August 18-19, we attacked aerodromes and landing ground, and machine-gunned various targets. One machine has not returned.

U. S. WAR INDUSTRIES.

London, August 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the War Industries Board has declined to grant priority to manufacturers of cotton gins for iron, steel and fuel. The Board agreed substantially to curtail the normal production of new gins next year, as it is believed that the existing plants and equipment with repairs can be made to last until after the war.

RELEASING DUTCH SHIPS.

London, August 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that forty Dutch ships lying in the Dutch East Indies are expected to be released as the result of an informal modus vivendi to bring sugar, tin and quinine to the United States.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN BATTLE-FRONT.

British Troops Enter Merville.

London, Aug. 19.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy in the morning strongly attacked our positions on a mile front between Libons and Herleville and succeeded in penetrating the line at two points. Our counter-attack drove him out and the situation was completely restored. We inflicted many casualties and prisoner a few. Our advance in the Merville sector continued to make considerable progress. On a front of ten thousand yards we entered Merville and reached the road through the Merville front from Paradis to Les Puresqueches. In sharp fighting we took prisoners and machine-guns. Our total prisoners taken in the neighbourhood of Outersteene is now 676, including eight officers. We brought down six aeroplanes. One British machine is missing. We dropped sixteen tons of bombs during the day and night.

A Useful French Advance.

London, Aug. 19.

A French communiqué says: There was a violent action at night-time north and south of the Acre. We prisoners yesterday four hundred west of Roye. At six o'clock last night between the Oise and Aisne our troops recaptured our front on a stretch of about fifteen kilometres between south of Chalain and Fontenay reaching on the whole line an average advance of two kilometres. We occupied the plateau west of Nampcel and reached the southern rim of Audincourt ravine capturing Nouvionvigne and prisoner seventeen hundred, including two battalion commanders.

Allies' Systematic Efforts.

London, Aug. 19.

Reuter's learns that it was General Mangin's Tenth Army that participated in the attack mentioned in this afternoon's French communiqué. The scene of the attack is the sector between Lassigny Ridge and Soissons. Its importance lies in the threatening entrenchment of the German lines on the Aisne beyond Soissons.

A Havas message states: In consequence of our steady advance on Roye the German artillery fire has slackened again suggesting the transference of batteries rearward. Infantry resistance appears to be focussed on the strong points of Chalain, Roye, Lassigny and a few other strongholds which could be stormed any time. The Germans desire this but instead of exposing our men these redoubts are literally deluged with shells and the Allies are striking at only well defined points and attaining their objectives one after the other without undue haste. Signs of uneasiness are being given by the enemy making raids on British and French fronts to find out what their adversaries are doing.

Reports that Austria has been required to place from ten to fifteen divisions at the disposal of the German staff show how the German reserves and supply of man power have fallen.

The French Lieutenant, Fonck, brought down three enemy planes on Wednesday bringing the total number of hostile aircraft destroyed by him up to sixty.

A later message states that the railway station at Roye has been captured.

ENEMY ADMISSIONS.

London, Aug. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters reports to day: Two captured Austrian documents show the extraordinary mastery the Allies have obtained over the enemy in aerial warfare. The first enjoins better protection of dumps and reinforcements against aerial observation by better camouflage and less military orderliness. The second, from a Colonel commanding artillery, seeks to explain the impossibility of the systematic and effective destruction of the Allied artillery, and indicates that the Allied guns, as well as observation, are superior. The writer complains that the inferiority of his batteries in number and power and the restriction of ammunition supply render it impossible to comply with the infantry's request for better artillery protection.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Amsterdam, Aug. 19.

The Bolshevik paper "Pravda" states that the Soviet's appeal says that Russia's intervention in the war is necessary. The Government has therefore completed preparations to remove to Kronstadt, which is regarded as a safe place.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 17.

Silver is quiet.

GERMANS FIGHT

GERMANS.

Patrols Attack Each Other.

On June 5 one of our aeroplanes

met a German two-seater, which, as our man approached, let off a flare, evidently meant as a signal. I (the "Times" correspondent) had more than once referred to the German habit of sending out single machines as decoys to draw our men on to where large patrols of enemy aeroplanes are waiting. In this case our man was cautious, and hung off to watch events, and, sure enough, in response to the flare, a party of six German scouts came to the scene. Almost simultaneously a second party of six Germans came diving out of the sun from above.

It was earlier incidents like this which made the German "circuses" adopt the plan of painting their machines vermilion and

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 19.

The silver market is quiet.

AVIATION IN FORMOSA.

Used in Subjugation of Natives.

Last year Japanese aviators made several flights in Formosa for the double purpose of testing their aeroplanes in a hot climate and of intimidating the aborigines into submission. We do not know what result was obtained in regard to the first experiment, but it seems the other was very successful, for the Government General of Formosa is credited with the intention of organising an aeroplane police-force solely for the purpose of facilitating the subjugation of the Formosan aborigines.

It is reported that when Mr. Shimomura, Chief of Civil Administration in the Formosan Government-General, visited Tokyo in March last on the occasion of the Gubernatorial Conference, he fully discussed the proposal with the authorities of the War and Home Departments, and the Government-General has now included in its Estimates for the next financial year a sum of Y 80,000 for the proposed organisation of an aeroplane police-force.

According to the reported programme of the Government General, it proposed to build two aeroplanes to begin with. Taipeh will be the base of operations, and hangars will be established at Taipeh, Taichu, Aka, and some other places. The aeroplanes will fly over the regions inhabited by the aborigines and drop bombs on them when they are unruly. It is not known whether the necessary aviators will be recruited from military or civilian airmen. A police-inspector attached to the Government-General of Formosa has gone to Tokyo to inspect the Tokorozawa aerodrome.

In connection with the proposal one of the military aviators who flew over Formosa last year is quoted as saying:—"The proposal is a very opportune one, and the earlier it is carried out, the better. The greatest care, however, should be exercised in the selection of aviators and machines. The aborigines have not yet seen an aeroplane fall, and if the fliers over Formosa show any incompetency, the moral effect will be disastrous. Only the best men and machines, especially motor, should therefore be used."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY. Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW. Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

purple and yellow, and other gay colours because, when a large number of new aeroplanes suddenly come into a given area they may be easily taken by their friends for enemies. In this case the machines were not so painted.

On May 31 one of our fighting machines got a big German bombing aeroplane at night. Though it had been done before in England, this is the first time a German raider has been shot down at night from another aeroplane, though they have been got by anti-aircraft guns. In this instance the searchlights picked up the German machine and kept it illuminated, so that our man went in within 25 yards and shot it down.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Views of Mr. H. G. Wells.

London, June 29.—Mr. H. G. Wells writes as follows:—I have been following with the keenest interest the public discussion over a League of Nations in the House of Lords, the press and elsewhere. There seems to be a disposition in many quarters to regard the proposal as premature and hasty, and we are being counselled to go slowly, to look before we leap, to try experimental half measures and to sit down quietly in front of the manifest difficulties of the proposal; in fact, to let it ripen for a time, as we have let the problem of Ireland ripen for a century; as we now are letting the problem in India ripen.

"These are thoroughly sage British methods. They are the methods that have done so much to make Great Britain what she is at the present time. They have received public endorsement and the approval of many of our elder statesmen, but the peculiar conditions of the present struggle call for certain unusual energy; even, indeed, baste, and oil so strongly as to justify a complete departure from that discreet dilatoriness which is so frequent a characteristic of British statescraft.

This war becomes more and more clearly a half-conscious effort by humanity to adjust its habits and ideas of nationalism and loyalty and its old political forms and methods to a new scale which has been created by the increased range of all means of communication, from railways and wireless to pamphlets and guns during the last one hundred years.

These things have destroyed territorial autonomies and made the world one system physically, while mentally and politically it is breaking many systems. While this process of adjustment continues it seems bound to be increasingly wasteful and in its acute phases an increasingly cruel and bloody process until a new equilibrium is attained.

It is a process, therefore, that should be shortened in every possible way, and the only final adjustment which man so far has been able to discern is this scheme of a federal league of nations overriding sovereignty in such matters of universal concern as armament and tropical control. To such a league we must come if we are to come to anything out of this matter of blood and destruction.

Let me set down briefly some of the chief reasons for urgency on this question, an urgency that may even seem to be undignified to those accustomed to slow gestures in public life. They are:

First. The increasing destructiveness of modern scientific war, of which this war, make no mistake about it, is only an improved sample.

Second. The impossibility of controlling armaments and securing world disarmament without a properly empowered international authority.

Third. The impossibility of relieving the economic stranglehold of the world by a mere network of treaties, tariffs and dealings without world authority.

Fourth. The impossibility of achieving satisfactory settlement of problems in tropical and desert countries, like Africa and Mesopotamia, for instance, without world authority.

Fifth. The impossibility of promoting the rich and splendid promise of air traffic in anything but a belligerent direction without world authority.

No doubt the constitutional and sentimental difficulties that stand in the way of establishing a federal league of nations are colossal and intricate, but they must be overcome because there is no way out for humanity except to overcome them.

HOLLAND'S ECONOMIC ISOLATION.

Effect of New German Prize Law.

Amsterdam, June 3.—In view of the increasing difficulty of Holland's economic situation I to-day (says a correspondent) made inquiries in an authoritative Dutch quarter, where the following statement explanatory of the situation was made to me. Holland's difficulties arise largely from the country's position, since Holland is now almost completely shut off, so far as sea communication is concerned, from the rest of the world. One of the difficulties is the new German Prize Law, which is to be considered as a reprisal against the taking over of Dutch ships by the Allies. The immediate result of this ordinance is that every Dutch ship is liable to seizure. Several Dutch ships in the Scandinavian trade have been brought into German ports, principally Swinemünde and Cuxhaven. About eight Dutch vessels, some quite small, have already been treated in this way.

The result is that Dutch shipping has been practically stopped, except the ships to be exchanged for ships bringing grain from America. Two of these ships, which leave tomorrow (Tuesday), are the "Hector" and "Zuidyk." They go out in exchange for the "Jaya" and "Stella." Together these last two will bring about 8,000 tons of grain. The Germans have agreed not to molest these four ships. The quantity of grain, however, is not large, and will not supply Dutch needs for very long, inasmuch as 20,000 tons monthly are needed to allow a bread ration of 200 grammes (7oz.) daily per head. This consignment is the first instalment of provisional 100,000 tons which the Allies have placed at the disposal of the Dutch Government and which will have to be brought by degrees.

In the meantime, Holland is entirely cut off from other sources of food supply. She gets other commodities from Germany. These include coal, iron, steel, potash, aniline dye, salt, machinery, and wood, all necessary for her industries and agriculture. Her economic agreement with Germany, by which she received supplies of these commodities expired last April, but a "modus vivendi" is in operation, as a result of which she gets supplies of all these things except coal. The "modus vivendi," however, cannot continue indefinitely, and consequently a new agreement is necessary.

This new agreement is now being negotiated but the negotiations are hanging fire. Holland has had no coal from Germany for two months, and there is no immediate prospect of getting any. She is meanwhile exporting to Germany under the "modus vivendi" principally vegetables, she is now exporting no eggs, butter, cheese, or meat; indeed, she has no meat although she has a large stock of milk cows.

Hope of arriving at an agreement with Germany has not been abandoned, though it is less easy to attain than when Holland had more to give in return for what she received.

There is no way out for humanity except to overcome them. The people do not seem to realise how far the consuming of the world already

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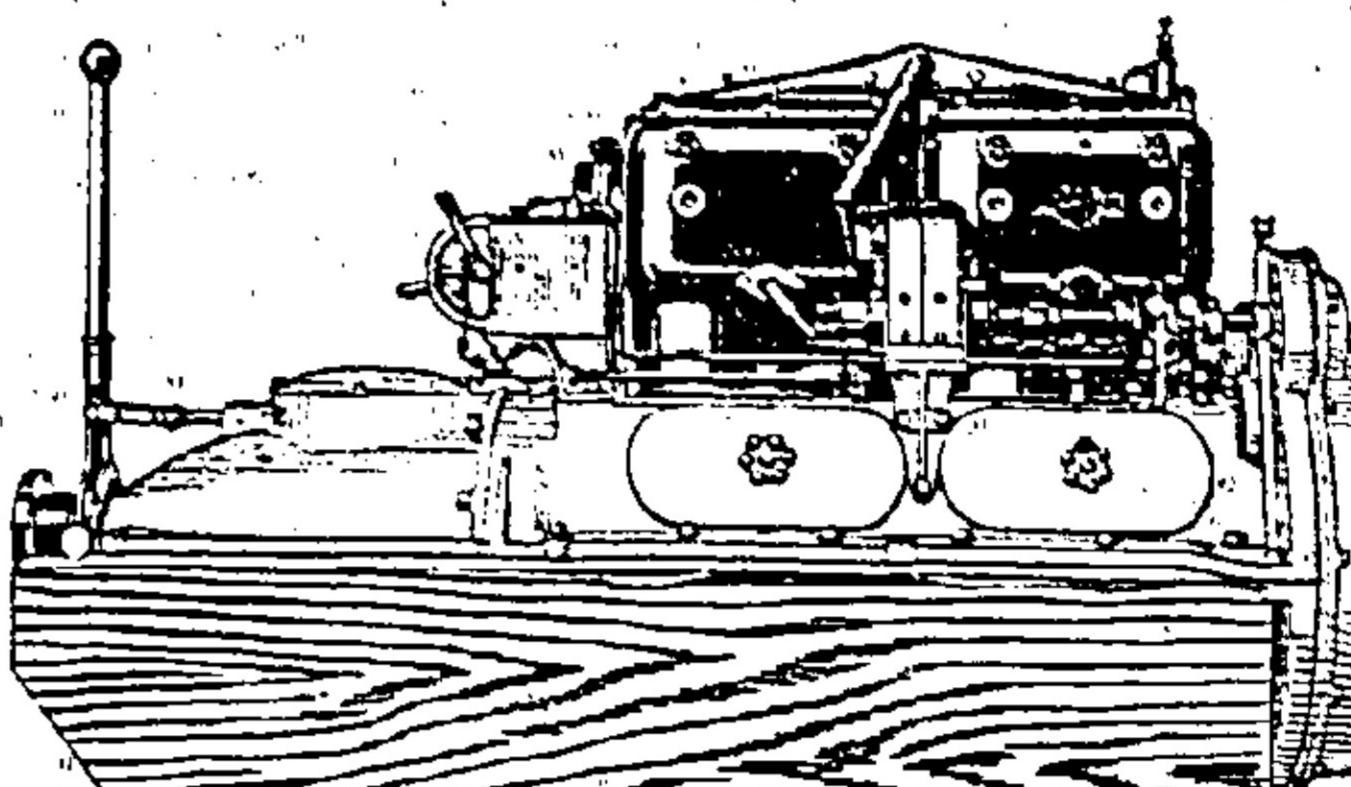
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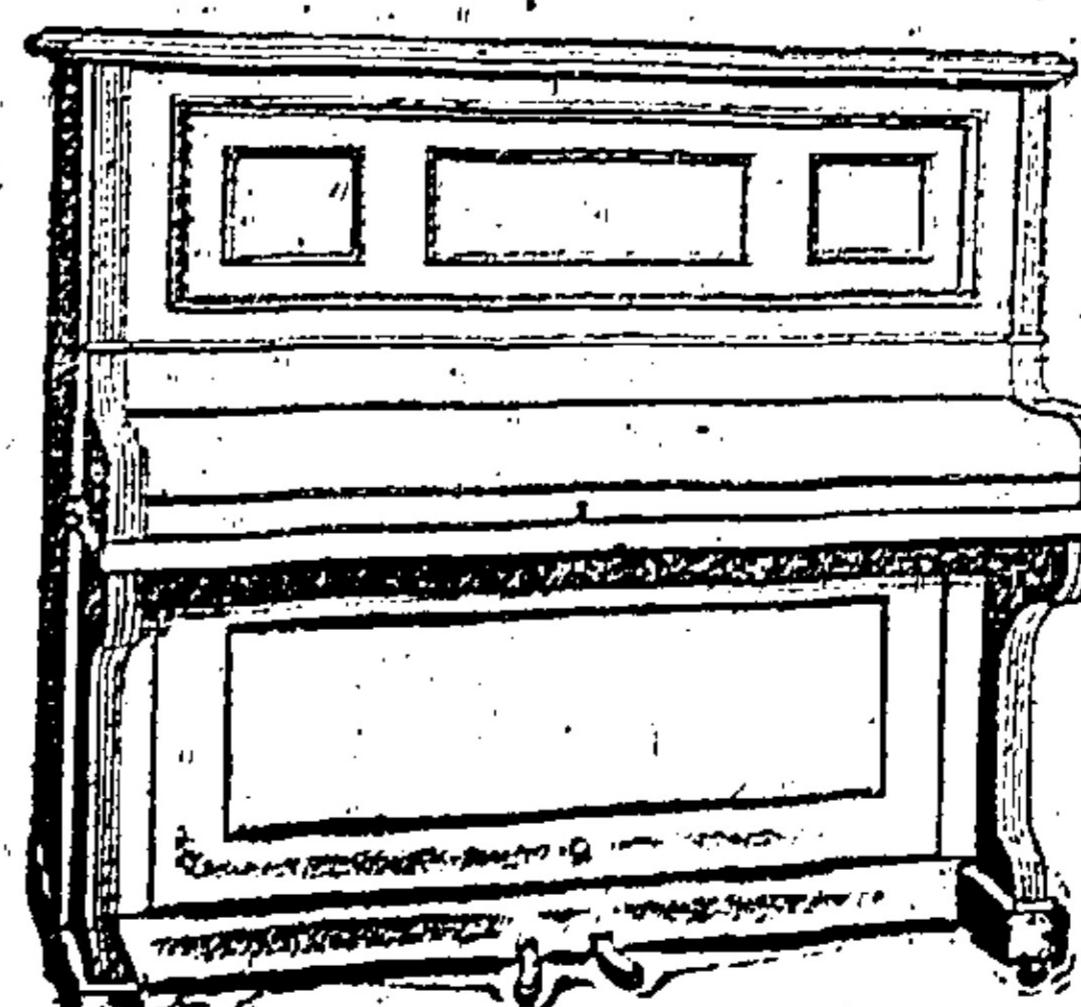
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GENERAL NEWS.

The American Way.

San Antonio (Texas). Forty-five conscientious objectors who refused to wear military uniform were recently sentenced by court-martial to imprisonment for life. General O'Neill, who reviewed the records of the trial, has now reduced the sentence to 25 years' imprisonment in each case.

Sir George Alexander's Will.

Sir George Alexander, the actor-manager, has left \$90,072, with net personally \$60,058. His bequests included \$5,000 and personal effects to his wife; \$1,000 each to Miss Lilian Braithwaite and Lady Cicely Billie Hamilton; and his right in Oscar Wilde's comedies, "Lady Windermere's Fan" and "The Importance of Being Earnest," to Vyvyan Holland, son of Oscar Wilde. There are also bequests ranging from \$250 to \$20 to the permanent staff at the St. James's Theatre, Subject to Lady Alexander's life-interest, generous bequests are also provided out of the residue for theatrical charities.

Nine Days in Open Boat.

Typical torpedoes was displayed by the Germans in sinking the Glasgow steamer Ellaston in the Atlantic recently. The vessel, which was laden with coal, was shelled by a U-boat for three and a half hours. The British captain returned the fire until the ammunition was spent, and then abandoned the vessel, which was boarded by the submarine's crew and sunk with bombs. The master was taken prisoner. The drinking water in the port lifeboat was destroyed by the Germans, who also removed the mast sail, and all the oars except two leaving the British sailors to find land as best they could. The starboard boat was allowed to get away unmolested and was picked up by a schooner when near Les Palmes. The crew of the port lifeboat, after great hardship, also succeeded in making Les Palmes nine days after abandoning the Ellaston.

Torpedoed four Times.

An extraordinary experience has recently fallen to the lot of those serving in a cargo ship belonging to a well known line. From information which has reached the Imperial Merchant Service Guild from one of the officers serving in the ship, it would appear that the ship was torpedoed no less than four times but they managed to keep her afloat and they were eventually towed into port, where she is now undergoing repairs. Two torpedoes struck the ship on a Saturday afternoon, and two more were fired into her on the next morning. There is not a vestige of doubt about four torpedoes having hit the ship as they were all very distinctly seen approaching the vessel before striking, and it is understood that several more torpedoes which were fired at the ship were evaded by the smart seamanship of those in charge of the bridge.

Considering the tremendous damage that one torpedo can do at times when it strikes a ship in a vital part this must surely be a record for a cargo ship at any rate—we believe that cases have occurred of oil-tanks being torpedoed four or five times and have managed to reach port.

War Savings Among Seamen.

A war savings propaganda amongst merchant seamen is, says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in preparation, a comprehensive effort being about to be made to interest the merchant service in the scheme. The War Savings Committee has had for some time a naval sub-committee to bring the question before the Navy, and nearly every battleship has a small committee, on which the men have their own representatives, working for war savings. This is all the more reason why the merchant service should be attacked, continues the correspondent, for the magnificent work of efforts and men has been recognised by the shipowners, and the amount of money now reaching the merchant service is very great. Special propaganda literature and posters have been prepared for ships as well as for shipping offices. It would be a good idea if war savings committees could be organised on merchant ships as well as on warships.

GENERAL NEWS.

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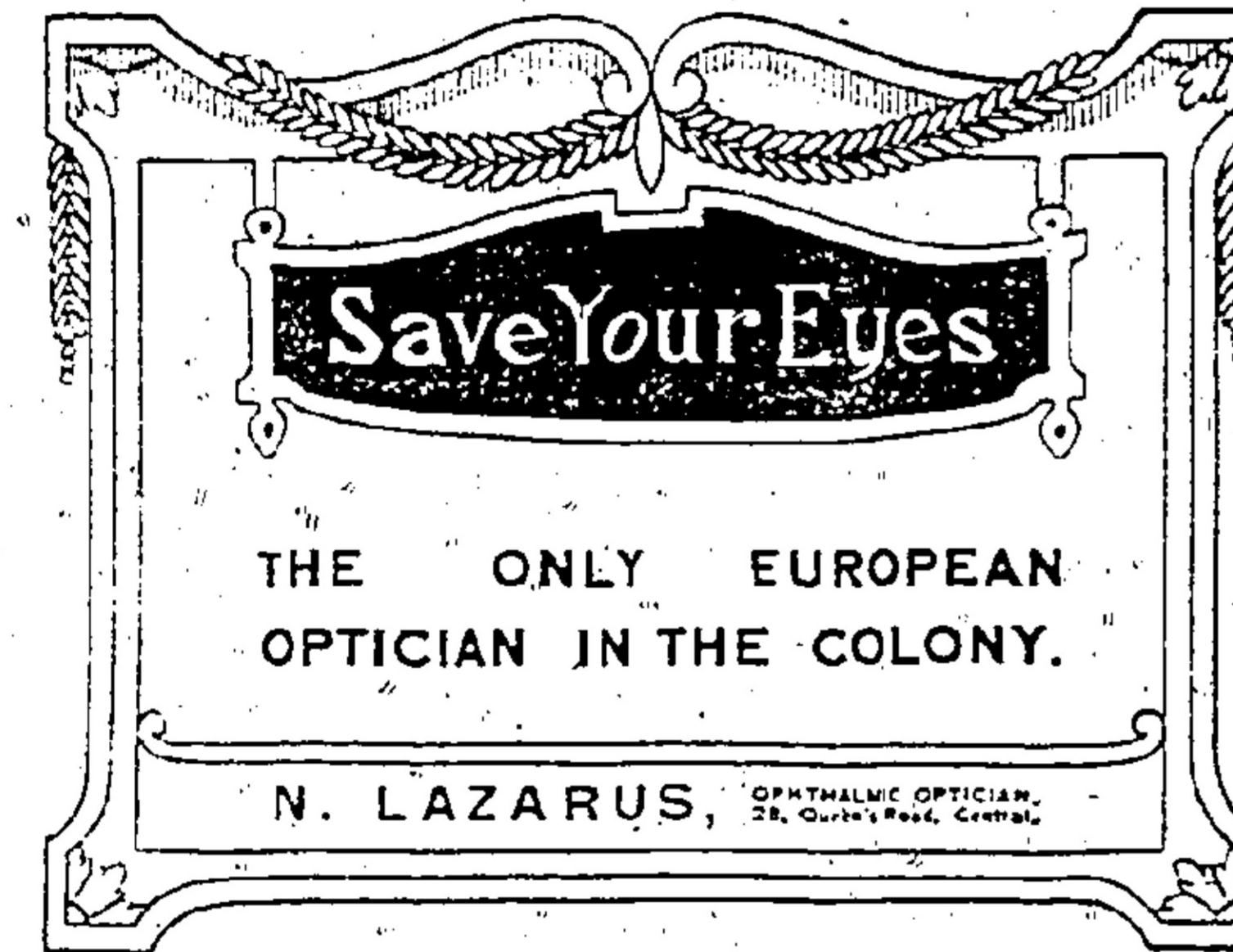
Not Too Old at Seventy.
Following a statement at an inquest concerning the Bill now before Parliament for extending the age of jurors for service, the foreman said that he was over 70 years of age, and that he still felt fit and capable of acting as a juror. The coroner explained that there was no limit of age in a coroner's court, provided that 21 years had been attained. His experience was that judgment generally improved with age. Judges and other public servants were capable of the very best work well over the age of 80.

Pistol v. Broom.

When Arthur Bowen, a munition worker, was walking along Lower-road, Edmonton, early one morning recently he was fired at by a man with a pistol. A bullet entered Bowen's left arm, and he at once ran towards the man, who, he alleges, had fired at him. As he did so another shot was fired; this time the bullet caught Bowen's jacket and dropped into the right hand pocket, inflicting no injury. Two special constables—Wilde and Leverette—intervened. The man was then apparently trying to reload the pistol, but Leverette, who was at the moment following his ordinary occupation as a road-sweeper, stopped him by pushing a broom into his face. Wilde then took the pistol from the man, and he was conveyed to Edmonton Police Station, where he gave the name of Frank Ramble. Both men were employed at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield.

Madsen Gun to be Investigated.
More was heard about the Madsen gun in the House of Lords recently, and the Earl of Crawford gave an undertaking that the Army Council, through their experts, would investigate the weapon fully and immediately, and that the military authorities in France would be given an opportunity of examining it on the spot. To the reasons given in the House of Commons on May 29 for the rejection of the gun by the authorities, Lord Elphinstone added that if the gun were adopted and the supply were to be effective factories would have to be erected and machinery made, and the factories manned with labour. This would take a considerable time and in addition, would make serious inroads on the man-power of the country. The subject was being carefully considered by the War Office in close consultation with the Ministry of Munitions, and both Departments were anxious to find a solution of the difficulties in order, if possible, to undertake the manufacture of Madsen guns.

The Situation in Hungary.
Mr. Arthur Methorst, a Nottingham lace manufacturer, who six years ago was induced by a gift of land and other valuable concessions to transfer machines to Hungary and establish a complete lace-making industry there, has recently returned. Public feeling, he says, in Hungary is decidedly less bitter against England than against their German taskmasters, but they dare not break away yet for fear of the vengeance which would fall upon them. The economic situation is worse in Austria than in Hungary, but untold misery is being inflicted upon the working classes by the food shortage. Butter is from 12s to 14s. a pound, and the present bread and flour ration is utterly inadequate, particularly in families of growing children. Thousands of people have been weakened by lack of proper food, and many deaths have occurred. Boots are £11 10s. a pair, clothes £24 to 30 a suit, and stockings are half-a-crown a pair. The non-arrival of the expected supplies from the Ukraine caused a serious reaction. Prague is in a continual ferment, and the Versailles Declaration in favour of Czech independence should have a useful effect. Over a million prisoners, mainly Russians, are skillfully employed, and from a business standpoint England's policy of keeping the prisoners in artistic idleness has struck him as little short of genius.



GENERAL NEWS.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

A Contemptuous German Professor.

The Superstitious Number. Thirty-four nurses from Scutl Africa, survivors from the Keilworth Castle, arrived at Paddington recently. The superstitions among them declared that the number 13 was at the root of their troubles. Thirteen of them came from the Transvaal, the vessel was going at 13 knots at the time, and they could name 13 occasions on which the number 13 had figured. The V.A.D., whose number was 13, however, said she had had a particularly lucky escape.

High Prices in Japan.
Prices of commodities in Osaka, which may be taken as holding good throughout the country, show a new record. During July of 59 staple commodities 31 showed an advance and 9 decline, while 10 remained unchanged. The index number worked out at 289, which shows an increase of 13 over the previous month and of 12 over the figure for Mar 1st, when prices were the highest on record. The advance is due to the revival of activity in trade and industry consequent upon the disappearance of unfavourable factors in regard to the military situation. The articles showing a decline are those for which there is no large demand.

The Plight of Russia.
The State Department at Washington is informed that starvation and economic and financial disaster threaten Russia. The prospects for the 1918 harvest are very poor, and the financial crisis is almost complete. The Russian Commissary for economic information said that the number of fields cultivated in 1918 as compared with 1916 were:—30 per cent. Erzterzschafft 49 per cent. Storknosh 57 per cent. Kharff 29 per cent. Siratoff 30 per cent. Samara 34 per cent. Kazan. Preliminary aid from the American people will soon be acquired in the shape of Red Cross ship, which will convey food, clothing, and medicine supplies.

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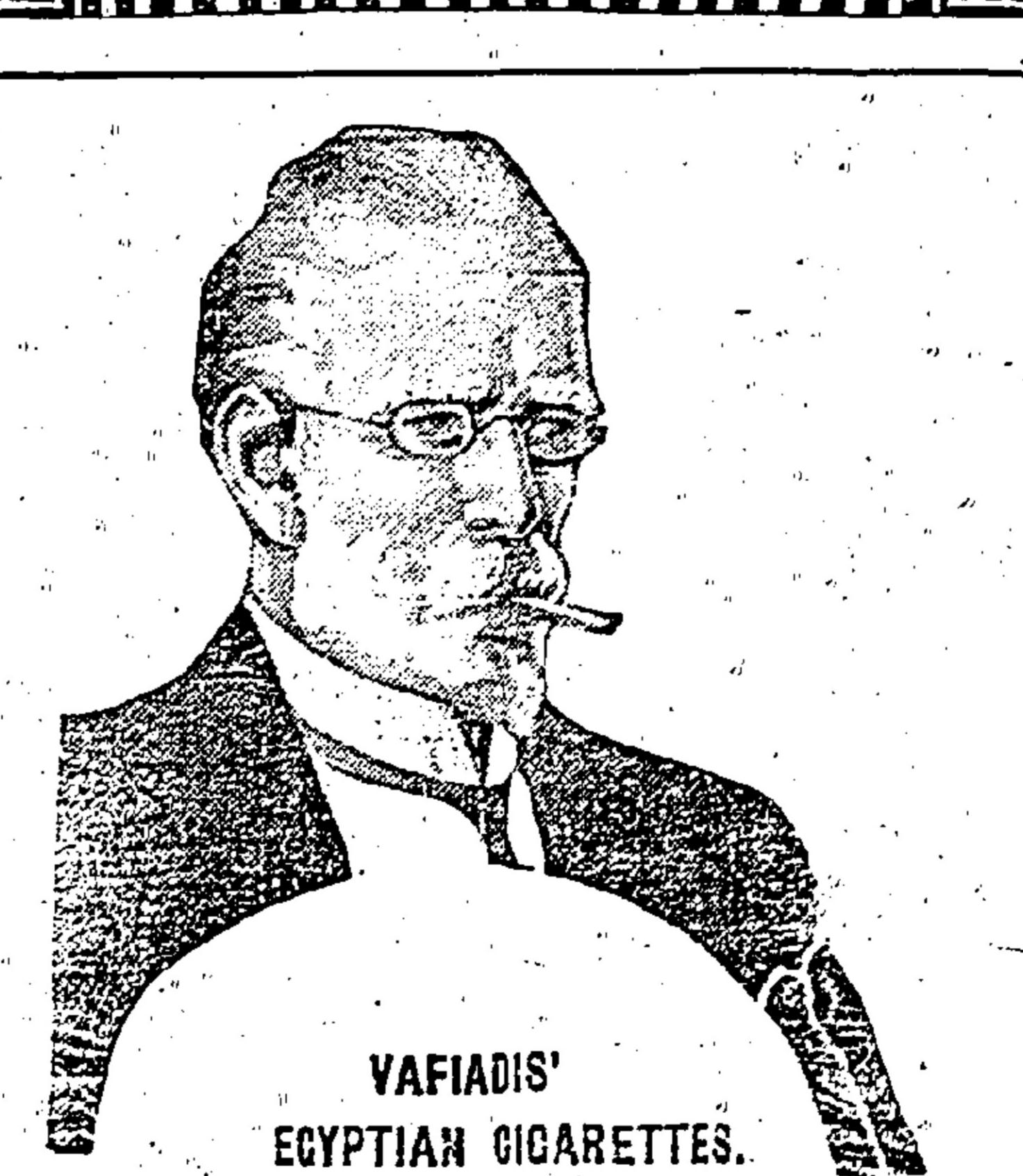
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able a "gold mohur" of similar size and fineness is to fill the gap. Probably the anxiety to put more gold into circulation is not unconnected with the fact that silver is so high that the sovereign is worth actually less than fifteen rupees. The Indian likes his money in metallic form, and the low value paper currency that has been issued in these stringent times has not achieved any popularity.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1918.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

The information contained in a recent telegram that the Service dollar grievances have been raised at a meeting of the China Association in London has created some degree of satisfaction locally, and we hear that representations are again likely to be made by those affected in Hongkong. We are not surprised that that is the case, for there can be no two opinions as to the hardships which are engendered by the present position, which the *Times* has rightly described as "eminently unsatisfactory." This has always been more or less a burning question, but it has been more pointedly brought forward since the war owing to the steady rise in the exchange value of the local dollar, which, under the present system of salaries being reckoned in sterling and paid in dollars, has inevitably meant that there has been a progressive diminution in the amount of money received by those concerned.

It is true that something has been done as a result of local representations to the Home authorities, but the new scheme, while a distinct improvement on old conditions, does not in any sense fully meet the case. It seems that the whole subject has recently been under consideration by an Inter-Departmental Committee and that this body has agreed that some further revision is necessary as regards Consular and Diplomatic pay, but that there are still difficulties in the way of doing anything more for the Naval and Military Services. As to what those difficulties are, nothing is said, but for ourselves we cannot see why they can be overcome in the one case and not surmounted in the other. The *Times* expresses some measure of wonderment that the Home authorities have declined the offer which it is understood the Hongkong Government made to bear the whole loss of exchange by the Naval and Military Services during the war, and, if that is really the case, it would certainly be interesting to know the precise reasons for such a decision. That could best be done by means of question and answer either in the House of Commons or in the local Legislative Council, by which process the actual state of affairs could be ascertained. At any rate, whatever the facts in this regard are, there is no question as to the desirability—indeed, the necessity—for some further attempt to be made to readjust the present most anomalous conditions. The present method, by which a proportion of pay is reckoned on a relatively low dollar basis and the remainder on the current rate, is a much-appreciated concession on the old system, but it is still far from satisfactory inasmuch as it still makes the amount of a man's pay conditional on the rate of exchange, and, with a continuance of the present tendency in this respect, there is only one certainty that can be counted upon by the receiver—namely, that he will get fewer dollars per month as each pay-day comes round. That obviously is a most unfair and inequitable system. We know indeed of many cases in which Service men find themselves to-day with lower salaries in actual cash than they received when first coming East, despite the granting of "increases," which, however, can only be rightly so-called when viewed from a sterling standpoint.

The whole basic system is, of course, wrong, and until it is radically and fundamentally reformed these glaring inequalities will continue to persist. Every man has a right to know what his monthly salary shall be; it is unjust and utterly abominable that his pay should be subject to such outside influences as the variation in the exchange value of the silver dollar. The matter can be satisfactorily and permanently dealt with only in one manner, and that is to pay Service men on a purely local currency basis wherever they may happen to be sent, and, if that system results in either loss or gain to the Imperial authorities, then the latter must make allowances for such contingencies. That is, admittedly, an ideal, but it is also sheer common-sense. However, if it cannot now be acted upon, at least some improvement on the existing conditions is urgently called for.

The War Situation.

Though there is a momentary lull on the Western Front so far as big operations are concerned, the daily communiques all seem to indicate that schemes of distinct strategic significance are still being matured. Here and there we are gaining points of vantage and making useful little hauls of prisoners, and are proceeding with the tasks that confront us in a thoroughly systematic manner. Behind all that is transpiring there is genius at work, and it would only be in the natural order of things were the battle again to blaze up again in the near future, when the Allies have secured the necessary points to enable them to bring fresh disasters to the enemy's forces. The situation at the moment is well worth watching, for in it there is promise of great things.

Dangerous Hillside.

The conclusion of the enquiry into the fatality caused by the recent landslide at Morrison Hill, with the expression of opinion by the jury, has again raised the oft-discussed question of the Government's responsibilities towards householders. All are familiar with the facts of the tragedy, but it is somewhat in the nature of a revelation to learn that as far back as 1905 the dangerous condition of this particular hillside was pointed out to the Public Works Department. It was stated during the enquiry by an official of the Department that as the hillside was covered with thick undergrowth a fall of earth was a matter impossible to foresee, but the previous warning was treated as a matter unable to be acted upon except in so far as facilities would be granted to the owners of the property endangered to partially remedy the state of affairs. As a public authority, charged with safeguarding public safety, it would seem that the policy adopted by the Public Works Department falls considerably short of what it should be, for it was definitely stated that the Government could not undertake the removal of dangerous boulders, but would leave it to be done at the expense of the owners. The point as to by whom the expense should be borne should hardly be the determining factor when human lives are at stake, and if the Department is not prepared to spend in this direction, surely it should obtain powers to force the owners to act in all cases where danger is proved. There must be many sites in this Colony endangered by hill-sides and it would scarcely be a wise action if inspections were made and action compelled. The frequency of landslides have amply proved the necessity for something being done, for delay in such a matter is dangerous.

An Urgent Matter.

Whilst on the question of residential dangers, reference might be made to the small collapse which took place at West Point yesterday, this being another instance in which a portion of a building suddenly came down simply because it was too rotten to remain standing longer. It has been put on record by an official of the P.W.D. that inspections are never made unless a report is sent in or alterations are being carried out, but if more lives are not to be sacrificed there will have to be a change in procedure. There must be hundreds of houses in the West Point district well over fifty years old, built by Chinese jerry-builders at a time when regulations were not strict, and it must be surprising to many that they have stood so long. It is hardly to be expected that a rent-receiving landlord is going to report, and the occupants are usually not of the kind to worry about such things. Even if a great amount of additional work is involved, a systematic and periodical inspection should be aimed at, for the matter is one that vitally affects hundreds of lives.

We note that even in Canton houses that are in a dangerous condition are to be pulled down and the demolition of many houses in Hongkong would be a public benefaction. Will any of our unofficial members interest themselves?

DAY BY DAY.

SEEK NOT THAT WHICH MAY CURB OR ROB THEE OF THY INWARD LIBERTY.

To-morrow is the 15th anniversary of the death of Lord Salisbury.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5½/16d.

Health Return. Yesterday there were notified one fatal case of plague and one non-fatal occurrence of spotted fever, both sufferers being Chinese.

Alleged Theft of Fowls. Mr. Wood to-day remanded the case in which a Chinese was charged for pilfering a crate of fowls valued at \$65, on board the ss. *Heungshan* at the Canton Wharf. The accused denied the charge.

Mail Lost. The Post Office notifies that the mail for Hongkong, despatched from Wellington, New Zealand, on the 22nd June last, has been lost in the sinking of the ss. *Wimmera* off the New Zealand coast.

Bank Dividend. The local office of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office at Paris according to which, the Board of Directors has authorised the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. shareholders for the year 1917.

J. P.'s Election. Mr. H. W. Bird is standing for the vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C. His proposer is the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, and his seconder Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E.

A Weak Defence. A Chinese lad pleaded not guilty when charged at the Police Court to-day with the unlawful possession of a brass hydrant cap and a brass deck cap. The articles were supposed to be purloined from the neighbourhood of Queen's Street. The defendant gave the plea that he had bought the articles from a marine hawker, but did not know his whereabouts. A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

Alleged Snatching. A Chinese was acquitted on the grounds of insufficient evidence when charged at the Police Court to-day with snatching a gold bangle from the wrist of a child whilst in the custody of an old woman. The complainant said that she was in a theatre at the time and the accused had taken the wrist of the child and later the bangle was found to be missing.

For U. S. Red Cross. The American Red Cross Society, through the American Consulate General, acknowledges the receipt from Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company of \$450 (Hongkong currency) as proceeds of the baseball game held on Wednesday, the 14th August, the management of which Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company, conducted at their own expense and with gratifying success.

Installing Additional Lights. A Chinese woman was summoned before Mr. Wood this morning to answer a charge of having additional electric lights without the sanction of the proper authorities. Mr. Bannerman, of the Hongkong Electric Co., appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Hung was for the defence. Mr. Hung pleaded guilty for the defendant and asked His Worship to be lenient with her.

Big Cinema Attraction. Maintaining their policy of showing films of deep interest to their patrons, the Victoria Theatre management has arranged for the screening of special picture for three nights, commencing tomorrow. This is "The Mark of Cain," which has had a really phenomenal run in London. It is a clever and decidedly mysterious detective story, and we understand that it is marvellously acted. There should be crowded audiences on these three nights.

TRIAL OF ISSUE.

An Interesting Case Adjourned.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir W. Bees Davies), a case was heard in which Fung Pak-hung and others, (trading as the Hung Fat-loi) and Cheung Tex-wai, were parties to a trial of issue as to whether defendant had to account to the Salt Commissioner for a certain sum. The plaintiffs, who are agents of the Salt Commissioner of the Province of Kwangtung in the Republic of China, trading under the style of Hung Fat Loi, ask that all necessary enquiry be made into the disbursement made by the defendant on behalf of the plaintiffs out of the sum of \$17,500, the equivalent of H. K. Taels 12,600 at the rate of 7.2 mace to the dollar, received by the defendant from To Lan Ting from the branch depot in Hung Po, which is the amount said to be due to the plaintiffs.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Locker, Deacon and Harston), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. O. Jenkins, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring), appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jenkins, in opening, said that he would have to make an application which he knew would be distasteful to His Lordship, but he would ask for His Lordship's indulgence. He wished to say that he only received the instructions from his solicitor yesterday at 4.15 p.m., and the reason for this delay was that the plaintiffs did not put up the security required. Although the plaintiffs did not put up the security, their solicitors had given an undertaking that the security would be provided. The summons was served on August 9. The case was started in 1916 before the Puisne Judge, and since the action an affidavit attached to the application had been made. He had set a short adjournment only.

Mr. Alabaster said that his clients lived in the country, and it would be inconvenient for them to come down. They were told to either put up security or give an undertaking. This undertaking had been given.

The Chief Justice said he would have thought Mr. Jenkins' solicitor could have found out definitely whether the security would be put up.

Mr. Alabaster said he objected to the adjournment.

Mr. Jenkins repeated that he was not ready to go on. His Lordship said he could adjourn the case until to-morrow, and the costs of the adjournment would have to be borne by defendant. How long would the case be likely to last?

Mr. Jenkins said he could not say, his friend said there was no defence.—(Laughter).

PRESENTATIONS.

Send-off to Kowloon Dock Men.

There was a large attendance in the Recreation Room at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock last evening, when presentations were made to Mr. A. G. Graham and Mr. W. E. Cooke, who are both leaving for active service. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Forsyth, the President of the Recreation Club, and those present included Mr. R. M. Dyer, Chief Mariner, many fellow employees and a number of friends.

In handing to the departing men pocket cases containing substantial cheques, Mr. Forsyth mentioned that the Dock Company had an excellent war record. He referred to the hard work Mr. Graham had put in as sergeant in the R.K. Defence Corps, and said that both men carried with them the best wishes of all the Dock staff in the hope that they would speedily return to Hongkong.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Dyer, Lieut. F. H. Thomas of the Defence Corps, who spoke highly of Sergeant Graham's work, and others, the company heartily drinking the health of the departing men and according musical honours to the toast.

During the evening an enjoyable musical programme was gone through, and a very pleasant function concluded by the singing of the National Anthem and Auld Lang Syne.

MORRISON HILL ROAD COLLAPSE.

Jury's Recommendations to Government.

Yesterday afternoon the enquiry into the recent collapse at Morrison Hill Road was concluded.

The evidence being completed, the foreman of the jury said:—"I have before me some correspondence written to the Director of the P.W.D. in June 1905 by owners of houses on Inland Lot No. 1527, which is situated on the northern slope of Morrison Hill Road. These letters were written by owners of houses in that Inland Lot after a slight landslide occurred. The letters chiefly complained of the dangerous aspect of Morrison Hill and the many boulders embedded there. The letters invited the building officials to make every possible effort to prevent any impending landslide so as to secure life and property in the houses at the foot of the hill.

The foreman read several letters sent to the P.W.D. by lessees and owners of houses at Morrison Hill Road in relation to the matter.

Mr. Wright of the P.W.D. was recalled and the foreman of the jury put the following question:

Are there any reports or records of landslides similar to what happened on August 4th and have there been any complaints made?

Mr. Wright:—"To my knowledge, there were two minor landslides in 1916, one of which I mentioned on August 20th, and in each case the owners of houses in the neighbourhood informed the Government of the danger of slides. The P.W.D. also had such information. The Government accepted no responsibility in the matter. I have no recollection of seeing the letter read by the foreman. Facilities were open to owners to remove boulders or anything dangerous, at their own expense.

On the part of the Government have any real steps been taken to rectify the position and to secure the houses from damage from falling boulders?—To the best of my knowledge certain measures were taken by the Government but no very important measures have been adopted. I have inclined to think that the Government completed the buttress on the rear of No. 28, Morrison Hill Road.

Is there any intention on the part of the Government to carry out immediate steps to inspect Morrison Hill and take measures to safeguard life and property at the foot of the hill?—To my knowledge there are no such intentions, although I have no authority to speak for the Government.

By means of two spelling errors, an eight-year-old schoolboy has recently indicated a new phase in the character of a deservedly unpopular monarch. He wrote,

"William Rufus had a new forest maid." If anybody was found looking at his dear, Rufus had his eyes put out.

The bombardments of Paris by the big German gun recall the attempted destruction of Bonaparte in that city by means of the remarkable missile known in those days as the "infernal."

This machine is familiar to those acquainted with the history of artillery. St. Remi, in his "Memoir of Artillery," gives a section and view of an infernal used by the English at St. Malo. He there records that it was "34 feet in length, 18 in height," and that it "broke many windows and uncovered many houses, with no other effect!" History credits the invention of the first infernal to Frederic Jambelli, an Italian engineer, who put it into practice at the siege of Antwerp by the Duke of Parma, 1585. Striking testimony to its effectiveness on that occasion is to be found in Strada's "History of the Belgian Wars." When afterwards the English tried it at Dunkirk and St. Malo it was for some reason quite unsuccessful, and it met with no success when the English, with the Dutch under King William, tried it at Havre de Grace.

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Of all chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Suzhouk Road, Shanghai.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Death of Lieut. P. S. Dixon.

Considerable regret has been caused in the Colony by the news of the death in action of Lieut. P. Sydenham Dixon, who was formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. Deceased, according to a telegram received from Home by Mr. Grist, was killed on the 7th inst.

Lieut. Dixon originally came to Hongkong in 1908 when he joined the firm of Mr. E. A. Harding, solicitor, but after remaining some time he left for Home. Subsequently he returned to the East and commenced practising in Shanghai. Later he returned to Hongkong, joining Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist in 1913 and remaining here until he left for the front in January, 1916. He was very anxious to go Home to fight, especially after receiving the news that his elder brother had been killed in action, and it was with great regret that his very many friends in the Colony said goodbye to him. He was most popular, not only with his brother solicitors, but also with a large number of others to whom he had endeared himself because of his unfailing courtesy and kindly disposition. There was not one of his friends and acquaintances who were not extremely sorry to lose him when he went to join up and the news of his death whilst fighting for his country has come as a great sorrow to them. He was man of sterling qualities and high principles, and his loss is keenly felt.

Lieut. Dixon was a native of Carlisle, where his people at present reside.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".)

THE COUNCIL ELECTION.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph")

Sir,—I have been waiting for a Justice of the Peace to call the attention of the public to Mr. Jenkins' nomination to temporarily represent the Justices of the Peace in the Legislative Council. Surely in his police position he is an official and as he holds the honourable position of A. D. O. to H. E. the Governor, how can he be unofficial? As regards the others, either Mr. Lang, as an able merchant, or Mr. Lowe, who as the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and his private profession, is thoroughly in touch with the commercial needs of the Colony, would make an ideal member of the Council. Mr. Bird may have qualifications for it too, but I do not know them. Surely we are safe, as regards his speciality, in the hands of Mr. Chatbam.

I am sure, sir, I am voicing the feelings of the lay or non-Justices of the Peace of the community when I suggest that Mr. Jenkins should retire from the contest.

Yours etc.
VOX POPULI
Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918.

MILITARY SERVICE ALLOWANCES.

Sir,—In justice to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, and to their views on the point, which were communicated to the Government by letter on 29th June last, I am writing to inform the Public through the Press that the Unofficial Members have asked the Government, but without success, to amend the recent Government Notification, in which a distinction is drawn between the amounts of the allowances to be made to wives and children according to whether they are or are not of pure European descent, in such a way as to abolish such distinction.

Yours etc.
H. E. POLLACK
Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918.

[Although we have closed the correspondence on this subject, we publish the above as being a piece of public information.—Ed. H. E. T.]

"G. K. C." A SOLDIER.

Some Press Opinions.

That Maker of Paradoxes, G. K. Chesterton, has says the *Literary Digest* apparently evolved the greatest paradox of his life in getting himself drafted into the British Army. His girth alone, which makes him the favorite and frequent impersonator of Dr. Johnson at fairs and festivals, would seem to preclude him from the life of camps and trenches. But the paradox, as the *New York Times* sees it, is that this is the very kind of life to which he has been all the time destined. It takes up the cue:

"The essential paradox about Gilbert K. Chesterton has always been that he was born in the nineteenth century. All the flood of salt and merry paradoxes with which he has excited us these many years has flown from this beginning. Now the news that he has been drafted and found physically fit goes a long way toward remedying this anachronism. G. K. was born to be a swashbuckling soldier of fortune, say, of the Prince Hal period, and while present-day fighting is not strong in swash and similar romantic qualities, it is a man's job and a great adventure, and we risk the guess that G. K. in a trench will be more at home in his size than anywhere else."

"There will be an outcry against turning so great a writer into cannon-fodder. But in this protest we feel sure Mr. Chesterton will not join. Paradoxes are all very well for peace-time, but they are pale meat in these days of great battling. Already in his writings in *The New Witness* he has abandoned a good many of his old tricks. Take this passage from the latest number of his magazine to reach this country.

"We stand for the man against the machine; and if a machine can kill a man it remains true that there is no machine that can make one. We hold on for the history of the West; for the men who built the cathedral against the men who can only burn them; for the spirit that filled Shakespeare with songs against the spirit that can only confine him with notes. This truth should be a trumpet for us in the beyond all other times; it means, while we stand fast, that if exultation be premature, exaltation is supremely practicable; and that if ruin really came, our hearts if not our hopes, could be high."

"That is glorious, hard-hitting talk. It is English in its strength and magnificence and un-English in its utter idealism. It is the new G. K. who has already gone forth to war with one of the best pens of the day." When he changes that pen for a Lee-Enfield pity the poor German against those mighty pounds of beef and ale and reckless courage!"

Other commentators, like the New York *Evening Post* and *The Westminster Gazette*, find some grounds for hilarity in the fact of his forthcoming adventures afield. The former:

"Into what service will he be drafted? The lot of his immediate superior is certainly not to be envied, unless, as we have long suspected, G. K. C. is not an inconceivable in private life. The thing to do with him, in any case, is to give him a terrifically responsible job. Give him a chance to be paradoxical at the expense of the nation, and he would be the most orthodox of executives. He will find paradoxes galore to justify his orthodoxy, the most preposterous reasons for doing the safe and sane thing. Here, too, is a chance to place Shaw and Belloc. And, *per contra*, a good many conventional Britshers might be sent back to private life, for a while, and the opposition. There is nothing makes the bump of originality swell so quickly as a good knock from fortune. But whatever his military activity, the world will wish G. K. C. every success. Even if he is stationed on guard at a little-frequented railway station in northern Scotland, let him remember that Socrates, during his soldier days, invented his philosophy while standing still on one spot an uncounted number of hours."

The *Westminster Gazette* knows the extent of Mr. Chesterton's

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

Some French and American Opinions.

A few weeks ago in *Le Victoire* (Hervé's paper), the Editor expressed the view that the Russian middle-classes would welcome the devil himself if he brought them law and order. The Entente must therefore lose not a moment in helping Russia to spit out the Bolsheviks, for if she would welcome the German devil, she would just as readily welcome the Japanese devil. The Japanese army need only advance as far as the Urals and occupy the Trans-Siberian railway for enough to be done to keep Kornilov's little army supplied, and all the friends of the Allies in Russia will rise.

In *Pays* (a Radical Socialist paper) Mr. Longuet wrote:

"On the Pacific coast, the threat of a Japanese intervention weighs heavily on our relations with Russia. It forced a vigorous protest from Lenin, and America abstained. Some have sought to justify it by the danger of German military measures in Siberia, along the Trans-Siberian. On this point, we have been set right, once for all, by two military attachés, English and American, Captains Hicks and Webster. These two officers have made enquiries as to the fact, unreasonably exaggerated, of the arming of thousands of German and Austrian prisoners by the Bolsheviks, and of the advantages the Central Powers might attain from this situation. Hicks and Webster inform us that they saw 1,200 prisoners, Austrian, not German, ardent Socialists, for the most part Czech, who had enlisted in the Bolshevik army as Red Guards; that they had been sent only against non-Russian tribes such as the Buriate tribes, from whom the Cossack Colonel Semenov had sought to draw a counter-revolutionary army. Further, that since these things, the Siberian Soviets have stopped this enlisting, at the request of Allied officers. At the same time, the news arrived that the German Government, far from considering the enrolment of German Socialist prisoners in the Red Guard as helpful to its plans, had just protested violently against what is considered as a renewal of former attempts made by the Bolsheviks to carry their Revolution into the heart of Germany."

The Nation (New York) said recently:

"Whether we trust or distrust Japan is of absolutely no consequence. The question is whether Russia trusts Japan—that saving remnant of Russian sanity and national feeling which is now giving signs of asserting itself against the policy of fanaticism and ruin. One would think that after the bitter lesson of last September and Kornilov, after the complete demonstration of what Allied mistakes did to ruin Kerensky and bring Lenin into power, there would be hesitation to hurl another 'saviour' of Russia to be saved by cursing Lenin, by showing that Trotsky took German money, and by setting in motion a Japanese army from Vladivostok to drive the Germans out of Odessa! . . ."

acceptance, but puzzles over his amenability to discipline:

"I am much interested in the news that Mr. G. K. Chesterton has been passed in Grade 3 by the doctors, and I shall be more than interested to see in what capacity, he is 'called up'—if any one dare anything of the kind. I can hardly imagine him as a soldier servant: brilliant epigrams addressed to the average subaltern on the subject of early parades might lead to regrettable results. On the whole, I like to fancy him filling up forms in an office, I defy even the army form system and the most rigorous of staff sergeants to 'chasten completely the working of the Chestertonian genius; somehow or other a Chesterton-filled form would differ from the common stock of such things."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM
CAN ALWAYS BE HAD

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:

Counterfeit Coins.

Owing to large quantities of counterfeit copper coin being offered for sale at a great discount in the market, the Chief of the Financial Department has requested the police to send out a number of detectives to ferret out the manufacturing dens.

A Collision Enquiry.

On receiving a report that the British Consul General in Shanghai has refused to deal with the collision case between the s.s. *Kow Chow* (plying on the Hongkong-Wuchow line) and three junks of Tak Hing, and suggesting that the case should be dealt with in Hongkong, and as both parties have objected to this on the ground of expense, the Civil Governor has requested the Commissioner of Maritime Customs in Wuchow to summon the captain and pilot of the steamship and all persons that are connected with the case, so that it can be dealt with by the new British Consul in Wuchow as soon as he assumes office.

Naval Proposals.

The Authority on hearing that the Central Government will despatch a fleet of warships to assist the defence of Kingchow, has ordered Chow Tin-luk to command five gunboats to attack beforehand, and has requested the Admiral to despatch four cruisers as reinforcements.

Mining Matters.

As the tax on exported wolfram has reached the enormous sum of \$400,000 per month, an important person has proposed that all the wolfram mines in the province should be taken over and operated by the Government, while the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1918.

DISORDERLY INDIANS

As a sequel to a brawl, two Indian watchmen of the Kowloon Docks were charged before Mr. Wood at the Police Court to-day by another watchman in the Docks who alleged that the first defendant had assaulted him.

The first defendant said that complainant was under the influence of wine at the time and he (the first defendant) had advised the complainant not to go out in his dirty apparel. An alteration then arose between them.

The second defendant asserted that he had quarrelled with the complainant and blows were exchanged.

Inspector Brazil suggested that the defendant and complainant be bound over to keep the peace.

Further evidence was given by Mr. Tucker, Head Watchman of the Kowloon Docks, and Mr. Wood bound the defendants and the complainant over in the sum of \$100 for six months, and dismissed the case.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship.

"VARG"

will have prompt despatch.

For Freight apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

3, Quai de la Bourse.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1918.

BATH ROBES

Made of good Cotton Crepe, cut to our own pattern on loose easy lines and not "skimped." The coolest and most comfortable wraps for bath or negligee wear, and very useful for Bathing parties.

Inexpensively priced at \$3.00 \$4.00 & \$4.50 EACH

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. POWELL LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

WEAR "PHœNIX" SOCKS!

STOCKED IN LISLE 6. 75cts.

+ SILK 6. \$1.50

CASHMERE 6. \$1.00

"PHœNIX" stands for all that is best in gentlemen's hosiery, the wearer being assured of the utmost value.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

Wm. POWELL LTD. SOLE AGENTS.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

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COLUMBIA RECORDS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS GIVE MORE FAMOUS ARTISTES, AND MORE PERFECT RECORDING THAN ANY RECORDS AT ANY PRICE.

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THE LEADING BRAND OF HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO., LTD.

TRADE MARK.

THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND OF ALE & STOUT.

THIS FAMOUS BRAND OF STOUT IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND PURITY.

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LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

PACIFIC
SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

—SAILING ON OR ABOUT—

Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Key West	30th Nov.
*Key West	12th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also
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P. D. SUTHERLAND,
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULUTHE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Sept. 11th.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Oct. 9th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Nov. 6th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
apply to:
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

Telephone No.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS

Having retired from the FOREIGN BUSINESS, which has been taken over by the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co. under the terms of the new merger of Express Companies in the United States, all communications for WELLS FARGO & Co.—including travellers cheques—should be presented to the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co.

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To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE PAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM

OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

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SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
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General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths,

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BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.

DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

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fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers tons Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO ORANGE 8,000 23rd Aug. 1918.
WILLIS 8,000 14th Sept.
REMBRANDT 16,000 25th Sept. ..

These superior passenger-steamer have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576. Agents

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SELUN."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignee to do so, requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd of August at 10 a.m.

Claims must reach us before the 27th of August, 1918, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

For Particulars Apply to:

S. KAWATE, Manager,

No. 14 Pedder Street, Hongkong.

THORESEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

SIGNAL SYMBOL	MEANING
1. ▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. ▲	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5. ▲	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. ▲	Gale expected to increase.
7. +	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand by" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after such signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for other reasons, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three strikes to each bell. Fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Signal Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The last signal will be discontinued when the danger is over.

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OPIUM POSSESSION.

THE PART-TIME SCHOOL.

Two Chinese Heavily Fined.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning with being in unlawful possession of 22 and 20 taels of prepared non-Government opium respectively. Mr. E. L. Agassiz, who represented defendants, said he was instructed to plead guilty on his clients' behalf.

The facts of the case, as related by a Revenue Officer, were that on the 16th inst. at about 11.30 a.m. two searchers were on duty at Connaught Road West between the China Merchants Wharf and Jardine's Wharf. They saw a sampan alongside a steamer and later it sailed toward the shore. The two passengers on the sampan, on landing, observed the searchers on the Praya and extracted two parcels from their persons and dropped them on the sampan. The searchers stopped defendants and boarded the sampan, where they discovered the two parcels.

These parcels were opened and found to contain 22 and 20 taels of opium respectively. Defendants were taken to the Import and Export Office and then to the Police Court.

Mr. Agassiz asked his Worship to view his clients' position. The first defendant was a married man with seven children entirely dependent upon him. If his Worship inflicted a heavy fine or a long term of imprisonment, the consequences on his family would be very serious. The second defendant was only a boy of 18 and was unemployed at present. He had in all probability been misled by his friends. Defendants admitted frankly being in unlawful possession and did not make any false statement or commit perjury in Court as prisoners in such cases frequently would do. He understood that the prosecution was not pressing for heavy penalties.

His Worship fined each defendant \$1,000, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

A Gloomy Picture of the Future.

About the middle of May a remarkable speech was made by the Bavarian Privy Councillor, Dr. Helm at the 12th general war meeting of the Christian Farmers' Federation. He sketched a gloomy picture of the future, on the ground of his knowledge of the present agricultural situation. He said that the stock of cattle had been decimated, fields entirely neglected, and agricultural material worn out. It was a deception to believe that peace conditions would ever return, for reconstruction would last, not for years, but for decades.

"What is the picture of the future which presents itself to us? We shall be obliged to restrict our constructive work both at home and abroad. We shall be unable to derive any more articles of luxury from abroad. No more caviars and liqueurs, and fashions from London and Paris. The road to our salvation lies midway between commercial intercourse and compulsory State management. Compulsory production would be fatal. The difficulty will lie in fitting people out. We shall receive uniform and standard clothing. Compulsion may come for sheep breeding and flax growing, for the cultivation of oil bearing plants, and for the restriction of sugar cultivation."

"We must not hope ever again to be able to resume the ways of living we had in peace time. People will have to eat vegetarian food more than before—less meat, more cheese, and more milk products. Milk rather than meat production will be the task of agriculture, with, moreover, the most conscientious utilisation of ground and soil. In addition there will be the securing of labour. Machinery and electricity must take the place of the human hand in agriculture. The exhausted resources of the soil must be made good. To this end the product-

ROBBERS IN ANHUI.

Some Typical Incidents.

Poohow, Aug. 8.—Our tufei friends seem to be having things about their own way, writes a correspondent of the *North China Daily News*. I understand that several gins of Chiang Kuei-tu's troops have been moved from Jehol here. Report says that he petitioned the President for permission to send them and the President was unfavourable, saying that the tufei did not matter, but these soldiers have come anyway, both horse and foot, I hear. And now that they are here and some of them report to be former bandits in Manchuria, the city people are reported not to want them in the city and they are therefore placed in the surrounding market towns, where the people do not count for much. I hear that these bands of robbers go and come pretty well at will two and three hundred.

The two old people whom I reported wounded nearly a month ago are practically recovered, but their kidnapped children are not yet returned, and I hear that no word can be obtained as to Mr. Li, brother-in-law of Chiang Kuei-tu, who is over 70 years old. It would seem probable that he is dead. These soldiers from the north, I understand, are waiting for the farmers to clear the ground of the Kaciling that they may have the better chance at the robbers. In the meantime I hear that the latter are almost daily carrying people away from Sosyangchung or near there. This is one of our out-stations 65 li eastwards.

An incident is reported which would seem to show that the robbers are pretty well organised and working with something of a purpose which would seem to be mainly against the more well-to-do and official classes. In the raid north-east of us about a month ago, they are reported to have come upon a wheelbarrowman who has 50,000 cash on his barrow going to or from market, that they beat him so that he was unable to push his barrow, that they left him, took charge of the money and barrow and carried it off. When the beaten man was able to move, he went the village headman and complained that he was only a poor man. The headman called in the people who were on that particular raid and asked if they had robbed the poor man. The robbers admitted it and three were, according to report, led out of the village and shot; the leader first saying to them, "You in this way spoil my business!"

Another case is that one of the sub-leaders who had kidnapped nice young women and was so enamoured of her that he neglected to go at command on some other raids. He too was killed and his place given to another!

SUBSTITUTES.

There isn't much accounting in these days of high exchange. So therefore, don't be doubting of our bankers and like change.

Our worthy local preacher, though on Sundays he'd discourse, is other days a teacher.

And of learning is a source, To mend the broken roadways Caused by angry wind and sea.

Stone breakers' e'en on Sundays Would include our good H.E.

That universal genius, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., weekly cotton market report for August 15 states:—"The upward tendency reported in our previous circulars shows no abatement and a further rise of two cents per lb. has been recorded in New York with the result that a further strengthening of the market has taken place both in Oaks and in Shanghai. Latest reports from India continue alarming, in spite of the fact that some districts have experienced a fair amount of rain, and while we like to discount all extreme tendencies, the fact remains that a certain amount of damage to the new crop has taken place there, which doubtless will be reflected on the local and Japanese markets. New Crop.—Latest indications show apprehensions for want of rain around Shanghai district and a few showers would prove beneficial. Tone of the market, firm.

As of cargo we're no more, Nor of whisky, gin and stout.

Our brainy Major Morgan Has been never at a loss Through speech or other organ To replace by Clerk a Boss.

A square peg in a round hole: A Shipwright as a Banker— What matters such a wrong role?

If we but get a Ranker? M. E. S.

THE WASHINGTON INN.

American Hostel in St. James's Square.

The "Washington Inn," which has been built round the statue of William III. in St. James's Square by the American Y.M.C.A. for the use of officers of the American and all the Allied Armies in leave in London, says the *Times*, was formally opened by the Duke of Connaught on June 23. The inn is, however, already available for the use of officers, and it is hoped that the fact may become as widely known as possible.

The Washington Inn is without question the most luxurious hostel of its kind which has so far been built and equipped for the use of officers. In general plan it consists of series of wings radiating from the statue in the centre like the spokes of a wheel, the wings being connected by a covered way, which runs in a circle around the grass plot upon which the statue stands. The entrance is on the eastern side of the square and leads immediately into a spacious lounge, comfortably furnished with settees, saddlebag armchairs, Turkey carpets, and tables, with all the latest American papers and periodicals. There is also a counter where cigarettes, and tobacco may be bought. There is a very large brick open fireplace, right across which runs the legend, in gold lettering, "We were born, not for ourselves, but to help others. Let us imitate the virtues of our predecessors to be worthily their successors"—the famous words of Captain John Smith, who, in the year 1607, left this country to found the colony of Virginia.

Leading off the farther end of the lounge are wings containing the writing room and library, sumptuously furnished, the dining-room, and the bedroom corridors.

At the present time there are 100 bedrooms, but provision has been made for the extension of the

bedrooms wings should it be necessary.

The bedrooms are comfortably furnished, with good beds, chests of drawers, and cupboards, and are decorated in green, blue, and red. The

lavatories, tiled throughout, are spacious, and provided with numerous hot and cold showers.

There is also a large linen room, where officers' linen can be aired.

The corridors are all tiled, and the walls painted white and green. The colour scheme of the lounge is red, of the dining-room blue, and of the library green and white. From the latter French windows lead into the gardens, which are provided with numerous seats and chairs. In the lounge there is a grand piano.

The hotel is substantially built

in brick, ironwork, tiles, and wood, and might well last for a hundred years.

It has cost, with its equipment, about \$10,000.

There are large offices and retiring rooms for the administrative staff, and for the many ladies who are voluntarily giving their services as attendants. It is this connection, the various departments are controlled by Lady Ward (who is a member of the Executive Committee), Lady Essex, Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, and Lady Evelyn Ward, who are assisted by a large unpaid staff of ladies. Mr. C. E. Durges is the general secretary, Mr. J. E. Harrison the social secretary, and Mr. M. S. Baker the business secretary. The charges to be made to those making use of the inn are as follows:

—Room, bath, and breakfast, 6s. 6d.; luncheon, 2s. 6d.; dinner, 3s.

Chinese Cotton.

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., weekly

cotton market report for August 15 states:—"The upward tendency reported in our previous circulars shows no abatement and a further rise of two cents per lb. has been recorded in New York with the result that a further strengthening of the market has taken place both in Oaks and in Shanghai. Latest reports from India continue alarming, in spite of the fact that some districts have experienced a fair amount of rain, and while we like to discount all extreme tendencies, the fact remains that a certain amount of damage to the new crop has taken place there, which doubtless will be reflected on the local and Japanese markets. New Crop.—Latest indications show apprehensions for want of rain around Shanghai district and a few showers would prove beneficial. Tone of the market, firm.

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WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, June 18th.—In face of the magnificent coolness and confidence of France's Grand Old Man, M. Clemenceau, the 77-year-old Premier, we in the comparative security of England are watching the operations on the Western Front with anxious attention but with a serene trust in the Allied Armies and the Allied Leaders. With the Germans only 40 miles from Paris, the veteran upon whose shoulders falls the whole burden of government might well be excused if he left the Front to take care of itself. But that is not the way of the old warrior they call the "Tiger." Every few days we read in the newspapers that this marvellous septuagenarian has been visiting an active sector of the front line, encouraging the *poulets* by his very presence and bringing back heartening reports to the Home Front. In one of his recent stirring speeches he proclaimed:—"We will never yield. . . . It remains for the living to complete the work of the dead." That is the spirit of Clemenceau and it is the spirit of France—with the enemy within sound of Paris! How could England fall short of such an ideal, if she were minded to, which she isn't!

Events on the Austro-Italian front are well worth watching, because the internal affairs of the Rambach Empire are in a remarkably dyspeptic condition.

I am not going to tell you that Austria is at the end of

its tether and can only hold out another ten minutes.

We have heard that tale, too often in the

last three years to be impressed by it. But there is no doubt that things are very "touch-and-go" indeed this time. It must be re-

membered that Austria-Hungary is a nation containing as many

breeds as the boar's-nest mongrel.

Germans, Magyars, Czechs,

Poles, Ruthenes, Slovences, Serbs,

Croats, Romanians, Italians and others make up its population,

the three first named forming the

majority. The Germans and

Magyars run the country in a

sort of unholy alliance, and the

Czechs (who mainly inhabit

Bohemia) are the ablest and

bravest of the races. The Czechs

have always been anti-German

and most of the rest are stony

with them in hating the Vienna

Government though till now they

have never gone to the length of

rising against it. War-weariness

and hunger, however, have gradu-

ally brought matters to a head.

To-day Hungary alone isn't

I mean, is fairly well

supplied with food; Bohemia is

literally starving, a state of affairs

for which the Czechs blame the

Germans the Germans the Czechs,

while both revile Vienna. A

German newspaper published at

Prague wrote recently:—"North

Bohemia is starving, nay, dying

of starvation. Weeks ago without

being deeply impressed by his

calm cheerfulness and his air of

absolute certainty. He is a master

of strategy and, added to his book

learning, has that inspired

brilliance which is essentially

French. Nothing rattles him.

His star shines brightest in

adversity. He handles armies as

a chess-player handles pawns, but

also he handles men as only a

born leader of men knows how to.

Perhaps that is the secret which

in 14 won the Battle of the Marne

for the Allies and inspired the

superhuman resistance offered by

French's Old Contemptibles in

the First Battle of Ypres. At

any rate he is to-day managing

his reserves in a manner that

commands universal confidence.

The Austrians have begun

their long expected offensive with

about as much keenness as a small

boy who hates the water begins

his swimming lessons. They

look as though they had stood

shivering at the edge of the bath

till the Boche came along and

pushed them in. At any rate, judging

by the conditions of Austria

and the results so far to hand

they couldn't have had much

stomach for the business. So far

as the first few days are concerned

AN ALLY'S SOAPS. WRISLEY'S (CHICAGO)

TOILET SOAP:

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PEROXIDE COMPLEXION,

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CARDINAL ROSE,

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THESE SOAPS ARE SCENTED WITH THE MOST EXCLUSIVE PERFUMES.

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SOOTHES AND HEALS THE SKIN,
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POST OFFICE
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VICTORIA

AUGUST
22, 23
& 24

"Thou Shalt Not"

BELGIUM IN ENGLAND.

The Story of Elizabethville.

If you ask any British working man what it was that drew England into the war, one word will give you his answer—"Belgium." Those who are versed in high politics may argue as to whether, if Germany had refrained from "hacking her way through" Belgium, British statesmen would have been compelled to draw the sword. That is a hypothetical question which it is impossible to answer with certainty. But plain men deal in plain facts, and for the plain man in England it was the invasion of Belgium that placed intervention beyond the region of dispute.

As it is in commemoration of this supreme fact, there has sprung up in the very heart of England's Little Belgium, with factory, houses, church, schools, and cafe complete. Save for the broad north-country accent of the genial policeman who represents the majesty of English law, you will hear naught but Flemish and Walloon spoken in its streets. Step inside Little Belgium for a moment, and you will find yourself breathing a different air—less dour, less responsible, more full of the zest of life than the atmosphere of the England which girdles it round.

Should you be a linguist, you may chat with Belgian soldiers wounded in the service of their country, or talk with one of the trim Belgian housewives, as she tends her piping pots and pans, or gives the finishing touches to her speckless, white napery. Should your tongue be of scant service to you as a medium of communication, you may watch the sister of mercy, in her gracious, flowing robes, as she takes her way to the girls' school, or listen to the haunting cadences of the Belgian Melodies which come floating on the air from chœur-room or cafe. Or, if you will, you may wander into the factory, and watch the sturdy Belgian employees at their work, or stray into the gardens and see what fair flowers an exile may raise upon an alien soil.

You will find this miniature Belgium nestling in one of the most beautiful valleys of northern England, not far from the wharves and dockyards of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is called Elizabethville, after King Albert's heroic consort, and several of its streets bear the names of other members of the Belgian Royal Family. But Elizabethville is not unmindful of its Allies. There is a Place George V and Boulevard Queen Mary, while General Joffre and Lord Kitchener are also commemorated.

Here, in this small but compact community, some four thousand Belgians are employed,

making shells for the British Army, and here their wives and children have found a peaceful haven after the horrors of their devastated homeland. Elizabethville is a memorial, raised by the British Government in honour of the tie which binds England to Belgium, and, as the Belgian Minister of War has declared, it is in most practical form, "what the co-operation of the two Allied nations can produce."

It was Mr. Lloyd George, then Minister of Munitions, who was responsible for the establishment of Little Belgium at Elizabethville. The Belgian Government was at first loth to release the necessary men, as they could be found only in her fighting forces, but eventually it warmly cooperated in the proposal, on the understanding that only Belgian should be employed at the factory, and that they should be under the control of a Belgian General Manager. This condition was, of course, willingly agreed to. It was, indeed the essence of the scheme, and some four thousand workmen were sent over with a full managing staff. Out of this number, nearly nine-tenths per cent. have seen service, while about three-quarters have been wounded in the field. Some four hundred, moreover, have been decorated for distinguished military service. The men are cheerful and happy and their smiling faces testify to their appreciation of their surroundings.

The stocks of 6-inch and 8-inch shells, waiting in the store-rooms to be transported to the front, bear witness to their energy and industry. Already the factory has provided more than a million and a half shells for the British Army, and, as regards the economy of output, it is sufficient to remark that in December, 1918, the number of pounds paid out fortnightly in wages was double the number of the weekly production of shells, while to-day the two figures balance one another, although in the meantime the rate of pay has been increased.

But Elizabethville is something more than a factory. It is a town. When the Belgian soldier down tools, after a hard day's work, he returns to the comfort of a well-kept home, and finds his wife and bairns waiting to welcome him on the threshold. The town has been planned on the most approved lines of modern building, and the utmost care has been taken to secure that the houses are trustworthy and pleasant to the eye. All the furniture and utensils have been supplied to the Ministry of Munitions, and the interiors of the cottages present a cosy picture of happy home life.

Each house has its own water-supply, and sanitary arrangements, and electric light is laid on throughout. In the evenings you may see the proud owner digging in his own garden or resting in the great allotment campaign which is now being urged. How many a silent tear must have been dropped in remembrance of happier days

The Moving Picture World, the leading American Cinema trade paper says:—

"Mrs. Vernon Castle appears with grace and charm."

"The Mark of Cain" is a mystery story of unusual excellence. Murder is the crime about which the conflicting evidence centres, and the events leading up to and following the deed are presented with a deftness and skill that keep the observers guessing every minute of the time.

"The story is simple in development, has practically no excess characters and the action from first to last is almost a model for this type of story. It has the fascination of a good piece of detective fiction."

The Exhibitors' Trade Review says:

"A thrilling and mysterious detective story with plenty of action makes 'The Mark of Cain' exciting entertainment. It is a detective story with the usual amount of blood and thunder eliminated, but as the plot unfolds there is offered a story replete throughout with unusual situations, surrounded at all times with a veil of mystery and presented with such consistency as to ably hold the interests of the audience from the first to the last."

"The Mark of Cain" will appeal to all lovers of mystery. Its story is brimming over with thrills, action and excitement and at the same time is so well presented as to afford a story that can easily hold the attention of the audience without becoming too much of a conundrum."

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

AUGUST
22, 23
& 24

THEATRE

"The Mark of Cain"

OR

IF GERMANY DOES NOT LOSE.

(By Capt. R.P.P. Rowe).

and the sweet quieties of home and friends.

And *Le bon Dieu* must have listened, too, to many a sign of thankfulness that after the tortures and terrors of an invaded country, the worshippers have found a quiet haven in this peaceful English valley. This simple shrine is, indeed, holy ground, rich in more sacred memories than many a Cathedral. It is the Church of the Exiles, whence the windows are always open towards Jerusalem.

In the hospital, where "cases" are tended by white-robed and gentle nurses, all the doctors are military surgeons. As has been said, some three-quarters of the Elizabethville workers are wounded soldiers, and, while they have been restored to health and strength sufficiently to perform a good day's work, an old wound often proves jalons of too speedy a convalescence and gives trouble once more.

There is a special maternity ward in the hospital, where the new citizens of Elizabethville find dainty cots ready for their arrival, and where sweet flowers and fruit bear a breath of the countryside.

And what of the children? Let the bright looks and merry faces in the playground of the girls' school tell their own story. Elizabethville is itself a baby town, and its children lead a free and happy life. Go into the classroom and hear the girls singing their school-songs, or watch the boys, intently listening, while their master, still in army uniform, instructs them in the language of their temporary hosts.

O' pay a visit of inspection to the Boy Scouts' Troop which has been formed at Elizabethville, and hear the boys give three hearty cheers for England. You will then know something of the vigour and health which course through the veins of this young community and will cherish no fears for the Belgian, which is to be after the war.

For if Elizabethville is something more than a factory it is also something more than a fact. It is a symbol. And symbols are more potent and enduring things than facts. Elizabethville places on record, in the industry of its workmen, in the courage and resourcefulness of its women-folk, in the cheerful good spirits of its boys and girls, that Belgium will arise again, her strength renewed and her national vigour unimpaired.

In "building" Elizabethville, England has given a hostage to the future, and has written, in letters of bricks and mortar, her determination that Belgium, at whose call her manhood flocked to the colours, shall be restored in fullest integrity and compensated—so far as recompense is humanly possible—for the immeasurable crime which has been perpetrated against her.

There is laid in Elizabethville to-day the first stone of the Belgian of tomorrow.

With Central Europe, Asiatic Turkey, and Russia in her grip, and the whole Baltic and the Scandinavian countries under her domination, Germany would be in possession of resources greater than all that England could command.

In addition to this, her autocratic system would give her advantages in war organisation superior to those of any democracy. In the armament race, which would then be chiefly naval, she could outstrip all competitors. There is no doubt at all that after a few years the result would be a German fleet which should have every chance of wresting from England the command of the seas.

This is not imagination. No one who studies the articles and books that represent Pan-Germanism can doubt that the whole-hearted aim of those who at present rule in Germany is world-wide dominion. The theory is for colonies and colonies of the German stamp—mere appendages of the mother country and governed with iron hand for her benefit and not their own.

The one means to that end is sea-power. Hence the cry for the freedom of the seas. Quite obviously it is designed to conceal the attack on their freedom which is contemplated. For the freedom which England maintains by Germany is to be substituted. If that should materialise, as is most almost certainly to happen, if the conditions postulated are fulfilled, rich booty is available for Germany's eager grasp. India, Australia, the Southern Pacific, South Africa and its vast hinterlands, if not Canada, could no more escape German domination than a fly, fast-caught, could disentangle itself from a spider's web.

The fate of England might be humiliating in the extreme, but to rule some 50 millions of difficult people would be a source of weakness rather than strength to Germany. To take possession, on the other hand, of vast thinly-populated regions with infinite capacities of expansion would be a much more remunerative proposition. A robber does not kill his victim if he can steal his purse and leave him alive but helpless. The oversea dominions are Great Britain's purse, the sign and substance of her might.

It is these that Germany eyes so greedily, and beyond question it is the far lands whose freedom is secured from German rapacity by the British Navy that liberty would go by the board if Germany escaped defeat in the war. It takes no logician to perceive that Kaiserism means conquest. While it exists there can be no peace in the world, no state of stability between nations. Kaiserism must advance in its career of domination or cease to exist. It must destroy or be destroyed. If it has one admitted purpose, and one only, to gain profit by conquest. On the lands of the earth its gaze it set,

TENNIS IN AMERICA.

A Japanese Player Defeated.

New York, 29th June—Walter Merrill Hall moved a step nearer to the Middle States tennis championship in singles yesterday afternoon when he defeated Seiichiro Kashio in the final round of this year's tournament, by a score of 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5. By his victory Hall earned the right to play Theodore Roosevelt Pell, the present title holder, in the challenge round this afternoon.

The match between Hall and the little Japanese was the feature of the day, and it provided a match that was astonishingly close. When Hall and the Nipponese attained the final round brackets it was not thought that the former would have much difficulty in over-taking his rival. Kashio, however, played tennis far beyond anything that he had thus far shown in this country. In many respects his game called to mind the work of Kumagae.

He was steady at all times, with a rather soft game, and while for the most part he was content to play defensively and let his rival make the errors, there were winning strokes at his command that caused the utmost confusion to Hall, who found himself forced into the playing of a soft game instead of his severe driving attack, with keen net play interpolated.

More astonishing than all else in the play of the Japanese was the speed with which he covered the court. He made gets that seemed all but impossible. Time and again he returned Hall's smashes from under the shadow of the back-court and not infrequently succeeded in eventually winning the point.

At the outset Hall attempted to cut off his opponent's drives with a net attack, but he soon reconsidered this determination when Kashio showed that he could pass accurately down the lines or cross-court, his rival with a sharply played back-hand shot. From then on Hall played almost entirely from the baseline, there being many long rallies with each contestant in the deep court.

Not until the last two games of the match did Hall show the fiery net game of which he is capable. With the last set having been taken to deuce by Kashio, Hall cast caution to the winds and came bounding to the net. For once Kashio's passing shots deserted him, and Hall finished off the two games with a whirl wind of volleysing that left Kashio helpless.

for it is there it sees profit. The island at its gates is only of importance in so far as it banishes the satisfaction of that greater greed.

